



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

88. Proposed by COOPER D. SCHMITT, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Sum to infinity the series  $5\cos\theta + \frac{7\cos 3\theta}{3!} + \frac{9\cos 5\theta}{5!} \dots \dots$

89. Proposed by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Science, Chester High School, Chester, Pa.

Find the earth's average density and mass, having given that the attraction of a ball of lead 2 feet in diameter, on a particle placed close to its surface, is less than the earth's attraction is the ratio 1 : 10250000, and that the density of lead is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  times that of water.

90. Proposed by DR. E. D. ROE, Jr., Elmira, N. Y.

I shot my rifle at different ranges and found the following table of elevations  $e$ , for the vernier peep sight, for the given distances  $s$ :

$s$	$e$
0	21.0
100	24.5
200	28.5
300	33.5
400	40.0
500	48.5

The distances are measured in yards. How shall a table of elevations be constructed, giving the arguments  $e$ , for every five yards up to 500 yards? Do not give the whole table, but explain the method, and illustrate by giving a computation, carrying the result to three places of decimals. An actual problem.

\*\* Solutions of these problems should be sent to J. M. Colaw not later than May 10.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

*Synthetic Arithmetic.* By Merritt S. Cook, C. E. 177 pages. Madison, Wis. Tracy, Gibbs & Co. 1899.

The following is the remarkable summary on the title page: "Containing many new principles and improved methods for computation of both simple and compound numbers, multiplication by methods of 'aliquot parts,' complements and partial products, division by substituted divisors, etc.; new method for *squaring* both simple and *compound* numbers, also mixed fractions; the 'basic' system of computing simple interest, by which no direct multiplication by the rate or time is required; also a symmetrical, comprehensive presentation of the Metrical System, aided by the use of algebraic symbols, together with new methods for conversion to and from the English system; finally brief articles on elements and problems connected with electro-motive and water power. Also various miscellaneous problems and new solutions both interesting and useful." We do not think